The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,201.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Page—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,959 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves	BOMBAY 27	Leaves	Madras 11
,,	Carwar (main) 29	,,	Mudapatam 12
,,	June	,,	Coconada 2
,,	Narrakel 1	,,	Bimlipatam 14
,,	Tuticorin 4	,,	Vizagapatam 15
,,	Cochin 6	,,	Gopalpore 15
,,	Negumbum 8	,,	False Point 16
,,	Pondicherry 9	Arrives	CALCUTTA 18

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as the line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Sinkhow, Pasuay and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave	BOMBAY 21	Leave	BUSREH 9
,,	Kurrachee 25	,,	Mahommerah 9
,,	Muscat 29	,,	Fao 9
,,	Bunder Abbas 30	,,	Bushire 11
	June 1875.	,,	Linga 14
,,	Linga 1	,,	Bunder Abbas 15
,,	Bushire 3	,,	Jask 16
,,	Fao 5	,,	Muscat 17
,,	Mahomerah 5	,,	Kurrachee 22
Arrive at	BUSREH 7	Arrive	BOMBAY 25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 502 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. Gey, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.		Dwarkar.	
Boria.		Malwan.	
Rutnagherry.		Vingorla.	
Jaytapore.		Goa (Panjim) and	
Viziadroog.		Carwar.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *Via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 16th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Intermediate Food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	35	21	9	
Messina	80	34	14	
Naples	80	34	14	
Leghorn	80	34	14	
Genoa	80	34	14	
Marseilles	92	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ARCHIMEDE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummam Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,373 Tons, 426 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
,, Suez	300	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the

TRINACRIA ..... 2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 8th June.
EUROPA ..... 2,277 ,, 424 ,, ,, 24th June

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Tons.	Captain.	H.P.	
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins,	2609	450 May 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250 31st—Suez, &c.
			June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450 4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooke	2010	400 11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillon..	2723	450 18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	3383	600 25th—Suez, &c.
			July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray ...	3648	600 2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the days of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,736 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Anson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Rennie, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,207 Tons, 200 H.P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Agra with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for the Agra, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

S. S. "BELLONA,"

1,914 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal,

W. T. RHODES, Commander,

will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 28th May

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare..... Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Cargo Steamer	ARETUSA,	2,505,	120, about 5th June 1875.
Cargo do.	CALYPSO,	2,700,	250, about 5th July 1875.
Passenger Steamer	CASTORE,	2,700,	250, about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have each accommodation for First and Second class Passengers. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£10-0
To Port Said	£24 0	£13 0	£4-8
To Suez	£22 8	£12 0	£13-7
To Aden	£10 4	£6 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

26, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd ,,	,, 3 0	Horses & Carriages	,, 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
,, SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 39, Meadow Street

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be closed from the 1st of June to 30th August during the S. W. Monsoon.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Elephanta Island.	Colwa.	Mazagon or Kanakjee.	Dharumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 10 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Bewerdee and Basket.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda.	Jinjira.	Bewerdee.	Basket.	Dasgaum
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,308 Tons, Captain Harris, will be despatched as above and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Cella.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALVA-TINE, 2,867 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OOMRAWUTTEE AND KHANDEISH FULL PRE SED COTTON.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Colaba Bunder.

By order of Messrs. Dyabhai Calianjee and Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser Messrs. Knoop and Co.

75 Bales Full Pressed Oomrawuttee Cotton.
74 do. do. Khandeish Cotton.

Which have been approved of by Messrs. Knoop and Co., and bear their Stamps.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 20th May 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, carriages, horses, ponies, sheep and goats, &c., at No. 75, Ridge Road corner of Hirjeebaee Hill.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 A.M. at his residence, Malabar Hill, the property belonging to J. WESTLAKE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the catalogues will be published.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, next to Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. precisely each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, at Mazagon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, the same consisting of

Araucaria Excelsa Cunninghami, Rondeletia, Catesbea, Dalecamphia, 8 sec, excellent variety of Begonia Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Pinabdero, Mussen, Orangea, Creepers bearing White, Pink and Red Flowers, Roup lia Grata, Cordea, Sebastina, Johnsia Acuta, Lagerstramia Indica, Solanum Rivopelli, Jasmine, China, Singapore, Bombay, English and Persian Roses, and Moss Rose, Persian fig, Cassia, Nutmeg, and several other varieties of fine garden plants.

1 Fire Engine.
1 Double Cylinder force pump, can be worked by steam or hand with fly-wheel.
1 Addie's Patent Wheel Bullock Cart
1 Bullock Cart.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1875.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VITHALWADDY.

On MONDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Actuallah Hussein Hirjee, the Compound or Enclosure situate in Pandoorungjee.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Khuteewaddy Lane without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdivision of Mahim, re-invested in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 140, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 26, containing by admeasurement 288 square yards or thereabout and bounded as follows or towards the east by the public passage called the Khuteewaddy Lane, on or towards the west by the house owned by Thakoor Lukhmidas Virram, on or towards the north by the house of Vithoba Pandoorungjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Sapoorjee Bajibhai Sirkar.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st May.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAILDON'S MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of those valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S

CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE.

The representative of the above Company has the honour to announce that he has brought out a assortment of these celebrated SEWING MACHINES, which are now on view at the temporary Show Room,

No. 15, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,

Where an inspection is respectfully invited.

Instructions given gratuitously to purchasers at the above address, or at their own residence.

Discount allowed to Wholesale Buyers.

A GOOD AGENT WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

IRISH LINEN TABLE FURNITURE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

(Continued from last Wednesday's Paper.)

NO. 332½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, well-covered with Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, with Pretty Border to Match, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 192½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, small Flower and Leaf Centre, with Pretty Border of Roses and Leaves, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 71⅞, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, well-covered Centre Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, with neat Border to Match, Rs. 13.

NO. 637⅜, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, Antique Scroll Pattern, with very Handsome Border, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 243, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, Rosebud Centre and Handsome Border of Hollyhocks, Rs. 13.

NO. 737½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, very Pretty Pattern of Ferns and Roses with Border of various Ferns, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 93½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 2¾ yards long, Centre of Dahlias and Roses, with Running Border of Grapes and Leaves, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 335½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Ivy Leaf Centre and Handsome Border of Cornflowers, Rs. 16-8.

NO. 388⅜, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Convolvuli and Striped Centre, with Handsome Scroll Border, Rs. 15-8.

NO. 93½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Centre of Dahlias and Roses, with Running Border of Grapes and Leaves, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 193½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, small Flowered Centre and Handsome Scroll Border, Rs. 15-8.

NO. 334½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Wild Rose and Leaf Centre, with Border of Wild Roses and Ivy Leaves, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 639⅜, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Handsome Scroll Pattern Centre, with small Bouquets of Flowers and very Pretty Border of Flowers, Vine Leaves and Wheat Ears, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 192½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, small Flower and Leaf Centre, with Pretty Border of Roses and Leaves, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 195½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Heart's Ease Centre with Pretty Border of Heart's Ease, Roses, and Poppies, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 205½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 3¾ yards long, Small Lilly Centre, with Border of Medallions of Fancy Flowers and Ivy Leaf Cooper, Rs. 16-8.

NO. 64⅞, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, well covered Running Pattern of Dog Roses and Leaves, with Pretty Border of Tulips, Rs. 18-8.

NO. 637⅜, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, Antique Scroll Pattern, with Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 334½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, Wild Rose and Leaf Centre, with Pretty Border of Wild Roses and Ivy Leaves, Rs. 11.

NO. 333½ DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, well-covered with Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers and Border to match, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 71⅞, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, well-covered Centre Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, with neat Border to Match, Rs. 16-8.

NO. 71⅞, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, Centre of small Bouquets of various Flowers, with Vine and Grape Border, Rs. 16-8.

NO. 334½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4 yards long, Running Pattern of Passion Flowers, Lillies of the Valley and Ferns, with Border of Passion Flowers and Ivy Leaves, Rs. 15.

NO. 195½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¼ yards long, Heart's Ease Centre, with Pretty Border of Heart's Ease, Roses and Poppies, Rs. 20.

NO. 64⅞, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, well-covered Running Pattern of Dog Roses and Leaves, with Border of Tulips, Rs. 22-8.

NO. 335½ DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¼ yards wide, Ivy Leaf Centre, with Handsome Border of Cornflowers, Rs. 25.

NO. 713, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, well-covered Centre Scroll of Fuschias and Leaves, with neat Border to Match, Rs. 18-8.

NO. 592½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, Fern and Ivy Leaf Centre and Handsome Border to Match, Rs. 27-8.

NO. 331, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, Large Medallion Centre surrounded by Ivy Leaves, with very Handsome Border of Full Blown Roses, Rs. 27-8.

NO. 194⅝, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, Handsome Centre of Buds, Rosebuds, Vine Leaves and Stars, with very Handsome Border of Full Blown Roses, to Match, Rs. 26-8.

NO. 433½, DAMASK TABLE CLOTH, 2¾ yards wide, 4¾ yards long, Small Pattern Centre of Rosebuds and Vine Leaves, with Forget me Not Border, Rs. 25-8.

(To be continued in next Monday's Paper.)

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, and a good and strong HORSE (AUSTRALIAN preferred.) Address "L. G. H." H. M.'s Mint.

WANTED, a PRINTING PRESS MANAGER to conduct and extend an existing Printing business. Apply to "A. Z.," care of this Office.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION for ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN, or a married COUPLE. Two minutes from the Grant Road Station. Apply Q., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT to go to England. Apply No 120, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.—The Phrenologist having arrived in port, Registered Orders can be supplied on application to the Undersigned. Quarts Rs. 5-8; Pints, Rs. 3 12.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMIS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 20TH MAY, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened quiet but unchanged, sales 10,000 bales. This morning's report has not come in up to the time of going to press.

From New York no change in values is advised. The crop figures are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Five days' receipts	13,000	18,000	24,000
" Exports to U. K. ...	26,000	14,000	34,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,362,000	3 634,000	3,363,000
" Exports to U. K. ..	1,607,000	1,671,000	1,611,000

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods to India during the first fortnight of the current month, shows very small supplies for Bombay, and moderate for Calcutta, in all descriptions, but it is to be borne in mind that we are now at the end of the season and small figures are accordingly to be expected. A further payment of £262,000 into the Bank of England was made yesterday so that to-day's return ought to be very favourable unless large withdrawals have taken place of which Reuter has not advised us.

The allotments of the Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday and the result gave £478,000 to Calcutta and £11,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9.74d. and £211,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 9.80d. per rupee. On all three places 7 per cent. was allotted at 1s. 9¾d., but the averages indicate the real demand for remittance. The rates obtained are only a fraction under the figures of the last allotment, but they are quite as low as people on this side expected, and combined with the fall of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver, have exercised a further depressing influence on STERLING EXCHANGE, our closing quotations marking a decline of quite 1/16d. per rupee. Even at the reduced level the Banks show much more anxiety to buy than sell, but the very limited amount of paper offering restricts business. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¾d.	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/32d.	"
Credits 3 do	1s. 10 11/32d.	"
Documents 3 do	1s. 10¾d.	"

On Calcutta rates are nominally the same, say 1/16 premium for demand and 1 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight but there are no sellers. GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firm and higher prices are quoted, but holders show no disposition to do business. We call Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 109.

SHARES are very quiet and in most instances slightly lower. Bank of Bombays have given way a half per cent. and Spinning shares are generally 1 per cent. lower. Colabas are Rs. 10 and Freres Rs. 3 per share higher. Bombay Burmah Trading Company's shares are Rs. 35 per share better.

COTTON has been very dull to-day, only a small business having been done on European account at a decline of Rs. 1 per candy. Receipts yesterday were 13,661 bales, making 45,558 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are quiet but quite unaltered. Steamers are quoted at £1-16-3, Iron ships £2 7-6 and Wooden ships £1-15 per ton for Liverpool, but there have not been many takers at these rates.

In PIECE GOODS there is nothing new to report. Every description remains extremely quiet and transactions from first hands are most limited.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per Share.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....
72,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal .....
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..
5,35	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras .....
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China .....
40,000	2814	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China ....
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India
60,000	250	all	15 do.	Oriental Bank .....

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,00[illegible]	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co .....
200	2,00[illegible]	1,10[illegible]	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....
1,000	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co .....
250	2,000	11,000	200p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....
155	50	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..
200	2,00[illegible]	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....
200	1,000	all	50p.c.	Do do New.....
1,000	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co .....
[illegible]	1,50[illegible]	all	175p.c.	Carwar Company.....
200	250	all	...	Cocoanda Press Co.....
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....
800	200	all	Nil	Dholleira P. & G. Co.....
362	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.....
1150	...	1,40[illegible]	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....
3125	400	250	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.
2,000	500	...	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,Ld
120	...	1,500	200 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press.....
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Ramoon Press Co.....
200	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....
250	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....
150	250	all	125 p.c.	Vic. Col. Gin & Press Co.
400	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's. United Press Co.

*For share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock .....
.....	£20	10 3 14	do.	Do. New £20 Shares .....
.....	£10	25 7 2	do.	Ditto .....
.....	90	21 15 1	do.	Ditto .....
.....	60	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
.....	10	9[illegible] 15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares ..

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	...	Colaba Land Co.....
7,000	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land .....
6,000	1,400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited .....

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,25[illegible]	all	100	Alexandr. Spinning .....
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning .....
300	2,000	500	...	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co.
1,000	500	all	100	Bombay United .....
2608	150	150	10*	Broach Mills.....
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning .....
2,000	2,000	all	100p.c.	Dharamsey Spinning .....
1,000	1,25[illegible]	all	100p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...
1,800	1,000	all	100p.c.	Great Eastern .....
700	1,000	all	60p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co...
750	1,000	all	100p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning .....
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning .....
.....	...	900	...	Oriental Spinning .....
2,500	1,000	1,000	70	Manockji Petit's.....
1,050	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning ....
6,000	625	all	80p.c.	Oriental .....
600	1,250	875	...	Prince of Wales Spinning
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning...
500	1,000	250	31½ p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
.....	90	19½	...	Bank of China .....
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank -..

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,000	260p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ,corat .....
1,000	50	all	43p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...
500	500	30	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..
2,150	200	150	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld..
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'g Co.
1,200	60	all	7 p.ct.	Treacher & Co .....
.....	50	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ARCOT, 1,131 tons, Captain Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MALAWA, 360 tons, Captain H. G. Guy, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers —Mr. and Mrs Pollard, Revd G S de Corino Pinto, Mr and Mrs Bhasker Govind Nadkurne, and eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. S. s. s. VENETIA, 1,728 tons, Captain W. C. ANDREW, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Aden and Suez with English Mail and the following cargo :—154 packages beads, 761 packages cotton piece goods, 68 bales twist, 7 cases boots, 24 packages colour, 4 cases umbrellas, 2 cases saffron, 14 boxes specie, 1 box false pearls, 2 boxes gold, 154 boxes silver, 1 box gold coins, 32 packages wine, 60 cases flour, 29 package shells, and 461 packages merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Etrickdale	Soden	Liverpool.
	Zoroaster	Wak ham	Rangoon.
	War Spirit	Dawson	London.
	Pegasus	Powell	Bassein.
	Malacca (s)	Guy	Coast and Carwar.
	Ascot (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Punjaub, K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Agra, to London via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
16 Sir J. Lawrence (s).Baldwin .....Chandbally, May 14.
John Pascal.....Talpey .....Liverpool, Janv. 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.
16 Mahratta (s) ....
Ebervier ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

May.
15 Almora (s) .... Bombay.
17 Satara (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 250 bundles hoop iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Phrenologist, 156 bundles window glass, Hassumally Lalmoorya ; 7 bales printing paper, Bhicoo Scoba & Co.
Barrowdale s, 150 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Saladia s, 10 hhds brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 35 cases claret & 40 cases medoc, William Watson & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Mars, 13 cases gin, Jemsetjee Nowrjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

Batavia s, 26 cases marbles, M De Souza & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Grampian, 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Barganey, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Blair Athol, 569 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 48 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson & Co
City of Richmond, 75 bales cotton, Remington & Co.
Sandringham, 569 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 2.0 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 200 bales cotton, H Jeena.
Cameria, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.
Ashgrove, 130 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 850 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.
Dreadnought, 3044 cwts hemp, J Pursetum.
Macedonia s, 200 cwts linseed, Korsajee ; 165 bales cotton G Lillladhur ; 40 bales cotton, N Khuttow ; 150 cwts horns, P Damjee, 10 chests opium, Owen & Okell.
Palestine s, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Barrett ; 340 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.
Bellona s, 650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 10 bales cotton, A Vuria ; 72 bales wool, G Cowjee ; 235 cwts coir yarn, G Lillladhur & Co.
Cella s, 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co ; 106 bales cotton, N Khuttow ; 108 bales cotton, H Chimanram ; 53 bales cotton, J Vuria ; 66 bales cotton, H Dowjee & Co ; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co ; 100 bales cotton J C Boshby & Co ; 65 bales cotton C Rustomjee 53 bales cotton, R Motichund ; 125 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co ; 65 bales cotton, M Vussanjee. 50 bales cotton, Mackinlay Sim; s m & Co.
Arthur s, 802 cwts wheat, Knoop & Co ; 165 bales cotton, C Lillladhur ; 3,2.0cwts wheat and 150 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co ; 105 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Woolburn s, 50 bales cotton, A C Dady & Co ; 2894 cwts kurdee seed and 9 cwts pappy reed, S Bhimjee ; 510 cwt wheat. Second ryes ; 76 cases peacock feathers, Vinay and Co ; 2322 cwts coffee, N Khatow ; 31 cwts horns and 11 cases fishmaws, F M Dama ; 125 cwts sandlewood, Vinay and Co ; 2 bundles woollen rugs and 18 bundles woollen carpets, G Bomanjiella & Co ; 114 cwts coir and 60 cwts ambashaldoe, C Lillladhur.
Khiva s, 3 bales hides, E Ahmed ; 345 pieces E teeth, N G Hoosen ; 17 cwts M of P shells and 56 cwts oilbannum. D Manad ; 9 bundles E teeth, R G Mahomed
Agra s 210 cwts linseed and 1725 cwts rapeseed, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khiva s, 23 cases M of P shells, C N Gomes and Co ; 284 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Potomac s 4561 cwts wheat, A Trading and Co ; 848 cwts t el seed, Finlay Scott & Co.
Boadicea s, 129 casks cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers ; 117 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.
Batavia s 25 casks sweet oil, A Kunkler and Co 1660 cwts wheat, Alcen Riebe & Co.
Geelong s, 603 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers ; 800 soleba cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s, 300 bales cotton, W A Graham & Co ; 300 bale and cotton, Knoop & Co ; 80 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co ; 50 bales cotton. A Trading & Co ; 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales coton, B L Macnaghten.

FOR GENOVA.

Batavia s, 200 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s, 150 bales cotton, A Trading & Co ; 230 bales cotton, Gaddum w Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Clarcon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Geelong s, 1,100 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s, 500 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 33 cwts blegads, K Ablools ; 200 cwts lead C Nanjee ; 180 bales cotton, and 71 bales twist, J Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Wood, Col, Bombay 4th Rifles, on duty, from Sattara.
Holloway, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

MAY 19.

Van Heythusgen, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Elie, Major, Madras Staff, from furlough, from England.
MacMahon, Lieut, Bengal 65th Regt, from furlough, from England.

MAY 20.

Pedler, L'eut Col, Bengal 3rd Hyd Cont, on leave, from Jaulna.
Hall, Captain, Bengal 5th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, from Abbottabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 20.

Stopford, Lieut, Bombay R H A, from leave, to Mhow.
MacMahon, Lieut, Bengal 65th Regt, from fulough, to Roorkee, the Qr Mr Genl.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th May 1875.*

With the sanction of Govt the following movements in relief of R ifish and Native Regiments for 1875-76, are made, and will be carried out under detailed instructions which will be issued by the Qr Mr Genl.

Royal Artillery—D Batt 4th Bde from Kurrachee to Hyderabad ; No 1 Batt 6th Bde from Aden to Bombay ; No 2 Batt 6th Bde from Mhow to Aden ; No 3 Batt 6th Bde from Bombay to Aden ; No 4 Batt 6th Bde from Bombay to Mhow ; No 6 Batt 6th Bde from Aden to Bombay ; and B Batt 6th Bde from Hyderabad to Kurrachee.

British Infantry—7th Foot (2nd Batn) from Poona to Belgaum ; 25th Foot (2nd Batn) from Aden to Ahmedabad ; 55th Foot (2nd Batn) from Roorkee to Aden ; 66th Foot from Belgaum to Poona ; 86th Foot from Mhow to Nusseerabad ; and 108th Foot from Nusseerabad to Mhow.

Native Cavalry—1st Regt from Poona to Neemuch ; 2nd Regt from Deesa to Poona ; and 3rd Regt from Neemuch to Deesa.

Sappers and Miners—No 4 Company from Kirkee to Aden ; and No 3 Company from Aden to Kirkee.

Native Infantry—1st Regt N I from Poona to Ahmedabad ; 2nd Regt from Aden to Belgaum ; 3rd Regt from Ahmedabad to Poona ; 5th Regt from Belgaum to Kolapore ; 7th Regt from Belgaum to Aden ; 13th Regt from Ahmednuggur to Head Quarters Malligaum Wing Ahmedabad ; 14th Regt from Kolapore to Belgaum ; 18th Regt from Malligaum to Ahmednuggur ; 20th Regt from Mhow to Nusseerabad ; 17th Regt from Poona to Surat ; 22nd Regt from Nusseerabad to Mhow ; 28th Regt from Surat to Poona.

There being several vacancies for Subaltern Officers in the Native Cavalry the C-in-C is pleased to make known for information of the Staff Corps desirous of transfer to that branch of the service should apply through their respective Comdg Officers.

In forwarding these applications Comdg-Officers are to state whether the officers concerned are good horsemen and well fitted in every respect for the Cavalry service.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts will attend the Long Course of Instruction which will commence at Poona on the 15th July next, and are directed to report themselves to Capt Farrington, the Chief Instructor, by that date :—

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Sub-Lieuts G F Finkney, H L Dawson and C F S Alban. 7th Foot (2nd B tn)—Sub-Lieut E G Donald. 15th Foot (2nd Batn)—Sub-Lieuts W Wood, F R Carleton, E W Dun and F S Ingleield. 56th Foot—Sub-Lieuts F E Grainger, H L Daly, C E Harrison and T E Stephenson. 66th Foot—Sub-Lieuts A B Fenton and G E Wallis. 69th Foot—Sub-Lieut F R C Carleton. 83rd Foot—Sub-Lieut E C L Walter and 108th Foot—Sub-Lieuts G Forrestield, T S M Wood ey, WC Aslett and A W L Baly.

2. The classes for the Short Course will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th June and the undermentioned officers are directed to join :—

THE POONA CLASS.

Staff (Dy Asst Qr-Mr Genl)—Capt J Jopp. 7th Foot (2nd Batn)—Capt W B Colvin. 83rd Foot—Maj J Wakefield. 2nd L Cavy—Capt C A Owen. Poona Horse—Lieut H Hay. 1st Sind Horse—Lieut C A De N Lucas. 3rd Sind Horse—Capt H B Mc Neill. 4th N I (Rifles)—Capt W S Seton. 8th N I—Lieut H Stevenson. 12th N I—Lieut C B Davys. 14th N I—Capt C J S Cahill and 27th N I—Lieut H R B Thomas.

THE MHOW CLASS.

Staff (Offg Asst Adjt Genl)—Maj W H Rees. Staff (Station Staff Officer)—Capt H J Stock. 83rd Foot—Lieut H C B and. 2nd Sind Horse—Lieut W Lock. 9th N I—Lieut A Wrondfoot. 11th N I Lieut H E Penton. 18th N I—Lieut F G T Webb. 19th N I—Capt R J Le P French. 20th N I—Capt C S Lechmere. 25th N I Lieut H Drummond. 26th N I—Lieut F H Forjett and 29th N I—Lieut E Werge.

3. Officers from outstations will travel expeditiously at the public expense, by rail, dak or steamer, as the case may be.

Capt Wetherall, Adjt, Deolalee Depot, officiated as Comdt ; and Lieut Mostyn 2-7th Foot, as Adjt, from 24th to the 30th March.

Surg Maj E Morton is removed from the medical charge 29th N I (2nd Beloochi Regt) and placed on general duty Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Lieut Mac Ivor, to England, via first steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Lieut F H Janfon, E Batty 9th Bde, to Trethiel, for 29 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

7th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lieut N Peebin, from date of departure, for three months, to Nynee Tal, on private affairs.

69th Foot—Maj J Spratt, to remain in England, from 15th April to 30th Sept 1875, on medical certificate.

106th Foot—Col H E T Williams, to remain in England, from 30th March to 30th Sept 1875, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut A P J Nuthall, 2nd Wing Subtn 6th N I, to Bombay, from 11th May to 8th June 1875, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Maj D M Davidson, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Erratum—In G O C 281, 5th May 1875, for 25th March read 24th March.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Surgn-Maj R H Perkins Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Col A A Des V ceux, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 5th N I.

With the sanction of the Govt of I dia the following promotion is made in the Commissariat Dept :—

Conductor Thomas Pe rson to be Dupy Asst Comy from the 22nd Feb 1875, vice Moon promoted.

Th furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G O No 2627, dated the 8th May 1875, to Maj R T Clarke, S C, Asst C my Genl, second Class, Poona, is under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G O No 360, dated the 10th May 1875, to Col H E Jacob, S C, Comdt, 22nd Regt N I, is under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col H A Wood, Comdt 4th Rifles, is appointed to the 3rd Staff with the temporary rank of Brig Gen'l, vice Brigadier-Gen'l Gell, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate.

Passed Hospital Apprentice G McMullen, No 120, is allowed the rank of Actg Asst Apothecary for the peri d he was attached to the Musketry Camp, viz, from the 2nd to the 23rd March 1875.

Asst Apothecary M Le bo, No 96, Bombay Medical Establishment, is allowed an extension for 4 months of the leave of absence granted him by G O No 755, dated 15th Dec 1874.

Lieut-Col J C Miller 3rd S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Lieut M Mayne, 3rd Regt Light Cavalry.

The undermention d Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854 :—

Brigadier-General W Olpherts, C B., V C., Royal (Bl) Arty, Comdg Rohilcund Dist.

Su gns Andrew Fergey Adams and Dhanjisha Nasrojii Parakh are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 5th May 1875, the date of their arrival in Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

General List Cavalry—Lieut (Brevet Capt) Walter Scott Peat to be Capt, from the 28th Jan 1875, vice C A Loch (Staff Corps), Cadre 1st Cavalry, dec'd.

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Joseph Fagan to be Capt, from the 4th March 1875 vice Owen, Cadre 2nd Cavalry deceased.

Lieut (Brevet Capt) Henry Robert Mayfield to be Capt from the 17th March 1875, vice Gabb, deceased.

Passed Hospital Apprentice A McCabe, No 111, is allowed the rank of Actg Asst Apothecary from the 10th April to the 2nd Sept 1874, during which time he held medical charge of the Telegraph Dept at Gwadur

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave :—

Commissariat Dept—Maj R T Clark, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Consequent on the departure of Col H W Holland, C B, Comy Genl of the Army, to England, on furlough, and the appointment of Col A W Lacon, C B, as Actg Comy Genl, the following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 20th April last :—

Col F P Mignon, Asst Comy Genl, first class, to be Actg Depy Comy Genl.

Maj J D Fenwick, Actg Asst Comy Genl, second class, to be Actg Asst Comy Genl, first class.

Maj R H M Van Heythuysen, Depy Asst Comy Genl, second class (now on passage from England), to be Actg Asst Comy Genl, second class, to draw pay from date of his joining his appointment.

Maj A M Shewell, Actg Depy Asst Comy Genl, first class, to be Actg Asst Comy Genl, second class, pending Maj Van Heythuysen's arrival.

Maj J S D Bolton, Actg Depy Asst Comy Genl, second class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comy Genl, first class.

Capt W Walker, Actg Asst Comy Genl, first class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comy Genl, second class.

Lieut G C Dobbs, Actg Sub-Asst Comy Genl, second class, to be Actg Sub-Asst Comy Genl, first class.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangement is sanctioned :—

Mr J. T. Reed, First Class Carpenter of the Turret Ship "Abyssinia," to perform the duties of Carpenter of the Turret Ship "Magdala" in addition to his own, from the 18th Nov. 1874 to the 18th Feb 1875, inclusive, retaining charge of the Carpenters Stores on board the latter Vessel, consequent on there then being no Carpenter attached to the late Vessel, since the demise of Mr. J. F. Richmond, first class Carpenter.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

Mr. H D Baddeley, Acting Second Officer of H M's Steam Vessel "Quangtung" to be Acting First Officer of that Vessel from the 2 th April 1875, inclusive, vice Booker proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr W C Hannaford, First Class Engineer of H M's Steam Factory to assume charge of the Dockyard Pumping Engine, as a temporary measure, from the 1st May 1875 inclusive.

Capt William Guthrie, Comdg H M's Despatch Vessel "May Free," to proceed the duties of Store Acct of the Vessel from 14 h Feb to 30th Ap il 1875, there being no other officer available.

Mr G Pock, Acting first Officer of H M's Despatch Vessel "May Free," proceeding to join H M's Steam Vessel "Quangtung" at Aden in the same capacity, with one Native servant, was provided, the former with a first class passage, and the latter a deck passage, messing, &c, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Mirzapur" from the 14th May 1875.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W Scott received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent, in charge Gondal, on the 30th ultimo, before office hours.

The following Notification by the Govt of the India is republished :—

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Salmon as Consul for the Red Sea Ports at Aden.

Surgn-Maj H Atkins received medical charge of the Baroda Residency from Surgn-Maj R Boustead on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Surgn-Maj R Boustead, F R C S, was appointed by His Excellency the Gov r in Council to act as Residency Surgn, Baroda, from the date of Mr Seward's departure on special duty, until Surgn-Maj Atkins took over charge of the office on the 12th May 1875.

The privilege leave for ninety days granted to Mr S H Phillpotts Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, in Gov. Notification dated 23rd April 1875 is cancelled at his own request, and he is allowed six months' leave on urgent private affairs from the 26th instant, under Section 15, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Phillpotts is also allowed subsidiary leave for seven days under Section 49, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgeon Major T G Hewlett and T Bisner, Esquire, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Coroner of Bombay from the 17th instant, after office hours.

The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Mr W R Hamilton, City Magistrate of Poona, under date the 8th March last, is extended to the 1st June 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Foxton Assistant Collr of Broach is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, and departmental leave for fifteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr W B Forman to act as Collr and Mag of the District of Ahmedpur dur ng the absence of Mr Foxton, or until further orders.

The following arrangement was made dur g the absence on privilege leave of Mr Nilkant Anant Joshee, second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium, for fifteen days, from 21st April to 5th May 1875, both days inclusive :—

Mr W H Payne acted as second class Asst Comr of Customs and Opium.

Mr Shapoorjee Jamsetjee Bhownuggree acted as Third Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium.

Mr W J Young acted as Fourth Class Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium

Mr Pandurang Hari Vaidya acted as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium,

Mr R R Cook to act as Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandeish until further orders.

Mr J G White, Collr of Broach, having resumed charge of his duties on the 10th instant, before noon, the unexpired portion of one day of the privilege leave for thirty-one days granted to him from 31st March last is cancelled.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Gonne, Secy to Govt in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Depts, delivered over charge of his office to the Honourable R W Ravenscroft and Mr W G Pedder respectively this instant, after office hours.

The Honourable R W Ravenscroft and Mr W G Pedder respectively received over and received charge of the office of Secy to Govt in the Revenue, Financial, and Genl Depts on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

Surgn G A Maconachie is appointed substantive pro tem. Opthalmic Surgn, with effect from the 10th March 1875.

Mr W G Pedder and Mr R E Jacob re pectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, on the 17th instant, after office hours.

Surgn A S G Jayakar is allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty day, under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, 2nd Edition.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The permission to return to duty granted to Mr T D Mackenzie, Second Asst Collr of Nasick, is cancelled, and he is allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension of five months furlough.

Col J A Ballard, R E, Mint Master, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C J Merriman R E, received charge of the Office of the Chief Engr for Irrigation, and Under-Secy to Govt, Irrigation Branch, from Col J G Fife, R E, on the forenoon of the 10th May 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Furgn G A Maconachie is appointed substantive pro tem. Opthalmic Surgn and Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Colling, with effect from 10th March 1875.

Mr Annibal S Demi and Mr R T Best respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Head Master, Ahmedabad High School, on the 7th instant after office hours.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India is republished :—

Lieut-Col G M Battye received charge of the Office of Post Master Genl of Bombay from Mr J Macfarlan before noon on the 26th April 1875, from which date the services of Mr Macfarlan are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

Mr J Monteath, Acty Second Asst Collr, Kanara, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 5th inst, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it.

Mr Gopal Babaji, Depy Post Master, is appointed a Non-Official Court for the Town Municipality of Ranibednur, in the Darwar District, vice Luxumapa bin Sanjivapa, deceased.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr Dunbar, District Forest Officer, Northern Circle, gave over charge of his duties to Mr Trevor, Extra First Asst Collr, on the 7th April, after office hours, and proceeded on examination leave, which lasted up to the 19th idem ; and from the 20th April Mr Dunbar availed himself of the privilege leave announced to him in *Government Gazette* of the 22nd April 1875, page 390.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails, closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	May 24	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M
Kurrachee	" 21	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf Ports, Kurrachee..	" 21	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Australian	" 29	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 31	3-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	June 4	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4	6-30 P.M. ...	7P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 8th May last, it is notified that the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday noon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 anna-, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 6 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Bellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the conveyance of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday	May 24	Monday..... June 4
" .....

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AN ENGLISH ENGINEER NEARLY MURDERED BY HIS BEARER.

KURRACHEE, 20TH MAY.

Mr. Keene, an Engineer on the Indus Valley Railway, has been attacked and dreadfully wounded by his bearer. He received five bad sword cuts. The bearer is still at large. Mr. Keene is doing well. This attempt on his life took place at Sehwan. Mr. Keene was in bed asleep.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

LONDON, 19TH MAY.

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Richard Garth, the newly appointed Chief Justice of Bengal.

THE SOUTH WALES MINERS.

LONDON, 20TH MAY.

The South Wales strike has virtually ended, the men having returned to work on the masters' terms.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS.

PARIS, 19TH MAY.

The Republicans approve of the Constitutional Bills introduced into the French Assembly.

Meetings are being held preparatory to the impending elections.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 19TH MAY.

King Alfonso has authorized the liberty of the Press.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ADEN, 20TH MAY.

The Sultan of Zanzibar sailed for England in the Canara on the evening of the 17th instant.

THE MAILS.

The s.s. Bokhara, with the outward Indian Mails, sailed for Bombay on the 19th instant at 7 P.M.

THE NEW FLAGSHIP.

H. M. S. Undaunted, outward bound from England, arrived here on the 16th instant.

H. M. S. Glasgow sails to-day for England.

LONDON, 19TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver 56⅛

The sum of £262,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE *World* understands that a marriage is arranged between the Duke of Buckingham and Miss Fremantle, daughter of Lord Cottesloe.

ACCORDING to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the second Conference on an International War Code is not likely to meet before the autumn. Russia has not yet issued any invitations.

HIS HOLINESS the Patriarch of the Syrian Church and the Right Reverend Bishop of Jerusalem arrived by the mail steamer from England on Wednesday, and are at present staying at Sans Souci, as guests of Mr. Edward A. Sassoon.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* also says the Turkish Government has appointed a Commission for the purpose of resuming the inquiry respecting the Montenegrin boundary and specially settling it, so as to put an end to the frequent conflicts between the border populations.

A SHOCKING murder was committed at the Sadder Bazaar, Ferozepore, on the evening of the 7th inst., by a Bunnish, on the person of a little child, his own daughter, aged about 7 or 8 months. The murderer, after having committed the horrid crime, proceeded to the Kotwallee, where he is said to have confessed his guilt. The man was sent to jail where he is awaiting his trial.

IT is said that the appointment of Second Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office has been offered to Captain W. J. Prideaux, who recently acted for Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, and who is at present Second Assistant to the Resident at Aden. Captain Prideaux was one of the captives of King Theodore in Abyssinia. The office now offered to Captain Prideaux was abolished in 1871, but is now to be restored.

THE semi-official *Journal de St. Pearsbourg* asserts that Yakoob Khan was never sent back to Herat, but remains in prison at Cabul. According to the same source, Shere Ali has had it publicly announced at Cabul and Herat that Yakoob Khan will not be set at liberty, and there was a rumour in Afghanistan that the father had not been satisfied with imprisoning his son, but had recourse to a more effective means of ridding himself of Yakoob.

THE *World* says of the editor of the *Times* :—"Mr. Delane's health is quite restored, and he is to be seen as usual among the afternoon riders in the Row. A little less time devoted to his editorial duties, and a little more given up to the black cob, is a prescription which I am sure Dr. Quain would indorse; and it is hereby placed at the editorial disposal gratis." Mr. Delane's illness may account for the extraordinary political blunder made by the *Times* in its treatment of the Baroda case.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday contains the following letter, dated Aden, 3rd May, from Brigadier General Schneider, Political Resident, Aden, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay :—"With reference to Government Resolution No. 607, dated 26th February last, I have the honour to inform you that I have received a telegram from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, stating that 'quarantine on arrivals from Arabian Red Sea ports was removed on completion of pilgrimage.'"

ON Saturday, Mr. Markham, Joint Magistrate, Saharunpore, convicted the so-called Rughbir Singh, the claimant to the Landhours estates, of two offences: false personation the purpose of causing legal process to be issued, Section 205, Penal Code, and cheating by personation, Section 419. The offender was sentenced under each section to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500, with six months' additional imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. The Court-house was surrounded by a large concourse of natives, and the Hindoo Orton was marched off to prison escorted by a strong guard of armed police.

MAHOMED NIAS, the First Minister of the Khan of Khiva, who was staying at St. Petersbourg on a special mission, a few days ago (April 27), died at the Russian capital in consequence of an operation of lithotomy. Sofi Khan, a leading chieftain of the Kuren Dhag Tekke tribes, has come to Krasnowodsk to announce to General Lamakine the subjection of his countrymen. He and his suite of 30 horsemen were decorated with medal and caftans of honour by the Russian General. Sofi Khan, whose tribe "nomadizes" about a hundred miles east of the mouth of the Attreck near the new Russian forts, expressed himself highly gratified by the friendly reception given him.

A COMMEMORATIVE group representing France receiving a soldier mortally wounded will shortly be temporarily erected in the Champs Elysées. The inscription on the plinth is, "To the Memory of the Soldiers who died for France at Gravelotte, St. Privat, St. Marie-aux-Chenes, and Mars-la Tour, August 16-18, 1870." This monument, the work of M. Bogino, is eventually to be placed on a hill at Mars la-Tour, near Metz, overlooking a plain of about 50 miles in extent. Round the pedestal, which is five metres high, are a number of vaults containing the bones of 10,000 French soldiers who fell on the Battle Fields commemorated on August 14, 16, and 18, 1870.

THE *New Frankfort Press* denies the reported alarming increase of suicide in the German Army. It states that between 1867 and 1870 the monthly number of cases among the Prussian troops varied from 9 to 12, and that last year the monthly number averaged 16; while last January there were 12, and in February 15. These figures, it contends, show a stationary or rather decreasing than increasing tendency; but they appear to indicate a certain increase, though it is not stated whether the strength of the Army was equal in the periods under comparison. Excluding Bavaria, the aggregate cases, it says, in the German armies were 193 in 1874, equivalent on a peace footing of 355,000 men to 54 per 1,000; while in Austria the proportion is 85, in France 51, in Belgium 45, and in the highly-paid and luxuriously provided English army 38.

THE question of the Turkish railway lines seems to be getting almost every day into a new phase. The last is that the Porte will hear for the present only of the construction of the line from Shumla to Philipopoli, which it considers of strategic importance, but not of the junction with the Servian and Austrian lines. As the Austrian company, represented by Hirsch, refused to form this line alone, as too costly and unproductive, the negotiations about the scheme are going on with the Franco-Italian company. The Austrian company has, it seems, given up all hope for that. While the question seemed to resolve itself into a competition between the two companies, there was little or no room for direct diplomatic interference on the part of England; but now that the question seems to be again whether the junction of the Turkish lines with the Austrian and, through them, with the European lines, should be put off for an indefinite time, the Austrian company, which offers to construct the junction lines, reckons on more energetic diplomatic support.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer*, referring to the Burmese Mission, says:—"The Burmese Mission, which shortly starts for Rangoon, has, like Falstaff's sack, 'a two-fold operation in it.' It seems that His Majesty of Burma has, in his correspondence with our Foreign Office, transgressed the rules which usually regulate such matters, and used expressions the reverse of parliamentary. For his sins in this respect he is to be seriously taken to task and called upon for an apology, which, I hear, will come with very bad grace from his royal lips. The Karen Boundary question will also be definitely arranged. It is believed that little or no trouble need be anticipated in the settlement of this matter. The King will be brought to see the error of his ways, and I am given to understand that the Hon'ble Ashley Eden confidently expects him to knock under at once. Under any circumstances troops will march into the Karen territory in the cold weather, and remain on the spot till the boundary marks are laid down. Colonel Horace Browne also leaves Calcutta shortly for Shanghai, his presence being considered necessary to assist Mr. Wade in the investigation of the circumstances which led to the death of Mr. Margary. I believe it is the intention of Colonel Browne to return overland to India with a strong (probably Chinese) escort."

ACCORDING to the semi official *Magdeburg Gazette*, the Berlin Court and Ministry are more determined than ever to persevere in the conflict with Ultramontanism, and every lawful means will be had recourse to. Prince Bismarck, it is said, has expressed surprise to a leading member of the Liberal Party that the Liberals should continue on a good footing with the Ultramontanes socially. On the other hand, the Emperor's approval of the Bill for the abolition of Monastic Institutions is declared doubtful, and the *Frankfort Gazette* states that he has sent from Wiesbaden for additional documents on the subject. The Empress, it adds, wishes the Sisters of Mercy and other orders devoting themselves to the sick to be exempted from the measure, and military men who witnessed their devotion in the last war are loud in their praise. The wounded who were quartered in the Palace of Versailles were warm in their eulogiums of the Catholic Sisters. In the large towns, moreover, there are Catholic hospitals, which are among the best and most celebrated of such institutions, one in Berlin having a world-wide fame. All these things were naturally forgotten in the heat of the struggle in the framing of the Bill. Prince Bismarck, however, threatens to resign in the event of the Bill not becoming law this Session.

A LETTER from Berlin in the *Continental Herald* notices a forthcoming work, entitled the "Russian Campaign against Khiva," by Lieutenant Hugo Stumm, a Prussian attached to General Kauffmann's Head Quarters during the campaign. The letter says:—

"The first volume which contains an historical and military statistical description of the countries lying in Central Asia, is divided into two parts of which the first gives a review of all expeditions undertaken against Khiva from the end of the 16th century till the present day and especially the preparations for and execution of the Russian campaign against Khiva in 1873. The second part records the basis of the Russian operations in Central Asia and affords a clear insight into the Russian military, political, and commercial power in general. The area on which the campaign was executed comprises a surface of land equal to France, Germany, and Italy. The author describes minutely the manner in which the three expeditions from the Caspian Sea, Orenburg and the Caucasus advanced quite independently of each other towards Khiva, and received their different orders from the General Staff in St. Petersburg. Similarly to a game of chess, the movements of the Russians from immense distances towards the capital of Khiva are not revealed until they, on one given day, surround the town and compel it to surrender. The official reports of the commercial and administrative relations of the Caucasus and the countries lying on the Russian frontier, in which the three expeditions were drawn together, will be especially interesting for England. All the *data* were collected with great difficulty from the official administrative records of the different local Governments, and present a complete survey of the positive strength of the Russian Empire. Three maps are annexed to the work, drawn by the celebrated cartographer, Professor H Kiepert, from sketches made by the most carefully surveyed by Lieutenant Stumm, which surpass in accuracy and distinctness all maps of Khiva hitherto published. While, for instance, the principal map in the latest work of Sir Henry Rawlinson "England and Russia in the East" contains scarcely anything of Khiva, and specifies as the principal stream of Amu Daria, an old dried-up arm of the river, the map of Lieutenant Stumm embraces the distinct course of the principal stream discovered during the campaign and explored last year by a scientific expedition on the steamer Perowski which proved the river to be navigable as far as Fort Petro Alexandrovski. The maps of Lieutenant Stumm also mark out about 40 places in the vicinity of the capital of Khiva, give the height of the principal mountains in the khanate, and show us the delta of the Amu Daria by a numerously-inhabited fertile country. Even the forts built by the Russians in the Steppes during their march are marked out in the maps, and one of these, giving also an historical survey of the extension of the Russian Empire in Asia is exceedingly interesting. We see from it how Russia, from an insignificant beginning, constantly increasing in dimensions, obtains the supremacy in Central Asia, and, as though intentionally, gradually approaches the British possessions in Eastern Asia."

A PRETTY little quarrel has sprung up between Dr. George Birdwood, who has great luck in making discoveries at the India Office, and Sir John Kaye, who is rather inclined to resent as an impertinence any attempt on the part of a new man to disturb his monopoly of Indian historical documents. We quoted yesterday from a home paper a summary of Sir J. Kaye's letter making light of Dr. Birdwood's latest mine, and our readers will be amused with the following spirited retort by the Doctor in the *Athenæum*. The hit at Sir John for "appropriating and placing in his" private library the original treaty of Allahabad, August 1765, between Lord Clive and Shoojah-ood-Dowlah, is remarkably well planted; and it is quite evident that there is no love lost between the Knight and the Doctor:—

The announcement which we made last week of the discovery of old historic documents at the India Office has awakened a good deal of curiosity among scholars and archæologists, and Sir John Kaye has written a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject. Sir John Kaye's authority on all Indian subjects is of the utmost weight and his opinions are always of value, but in the present case he appears to have trusted much to recollection. We can now give a few further particulars relating to the "discovery," for such it certainly is in the most important sense; for although the existence of some such documents as those we drew notice to might have been known a year ago, yet only now is their full purport and extremely interesting historical character revealed. The documents are numerous, and with them were discovered curious tally-sticks, and several other articles, of the existence of which Sir John Kaye, at least, appears to know little. The merit of the discovery really rests, we believe, with Dr. Birdwood, of the India Office, and not quite a fortnight ago he submitted a Report upon these documents to the Secretary of State. Dr. Birdwood may have been aware of the existence of the MSS. for some months, but a patient investigation of old documents is a tedious task, and no one appears before him to have arrived at any definite result concerning the papers, although the outsides of them may have been glanced at by Sir John Kaye. Had the latter known of the real contents of the box, we imagine that he would not have sent the precious freight to the India Museum, but to the India Library. The chief document appears to be a roll, not much more than a foot and a half broad, of thin fine cream-coloured vellum in piece of several feet long stitched together and all forming a paper of hundreds of feet in length containing a list of the names of the subscribers to the famous loan of 2,000,000l which formed the original basis of the old East India Company's stock. The date of this MS is 1768. About three years later, it will be remembered, the United Company sprang into existence. Many of the signatures on the list are of singular interest—some being, we believe, wholly unique. The signature of Cromwell appears to be attached to another document although this may be doubted as the writing on the MS at this point is partially obliterated. His great seal however is in perfect condition—as large as a saucer and as thick as one's little finger. Sir John Kaye's explanation "in the *Pall Mall Gazette* is extremely interesting from one point of view for he mentions that the original charter of our possessions in the East is in his possession. This document appears to be a roll of parchment which according to Sir John Kaye is "the original treaty in English and Persian of Allahabad, August 1765 signed by Lord Clive and General Carnac with the seal of the Nabob Shoojah-ood-dowlah" which is "framed and glazed" and "now in my private library," but it has perhaps before this by official request been transferred to the national archives. The documents discovered, Sir John Kaye declares are "of the greatest interest as historical curiosities. But Sir John confesses that he is in a state of "surprise" as to the paragraph last week in the *Athenæum*. In that state we fear he will remain till Dr. Birdwood's promised Report appears.

THE statements of the Capital Debt Account of the Bombay Port Trust and of the Expenditure and Income of the Trustees, together with the Auditor's Report up to the 31st of March last, have been published. The Capital account stands at Rs. 2,66,85,136-7-9, of which nearly two crores have been expended on the Elphinstone Estate. For the purpose of carrying on new works a loan from Government of Rs. 3,25,000, at 4½ per cent., was obtained on 30th March 1875, and on the 31st of March a balance of Rs. 17,016-2-11 was left in the Bank of Bombay. The revenue and expenditure both were very favourable; on the former account the sum of Rs. 14,33,406-0-2 has been actually received, showing a total above the estimates of Rs. 38,143. The actual expenditure was Rs. 6,77,669-1-11, being Rs. 49,718 below the estimates. The balance thus left "available to meet interest" is Rs. 7,55,736-14-3, an amount which shows an increase over the estimated balance available for interest of Rs. 87,361 10-4. These figures are happily contrived as far as the estimates are concerned; the results, however, appear to be very favourable under some of the headings of income, whilst on others a considerable falling off is observable. Under the head of Wharfage and Tonnage the estimated income was put down at Rs. 5,85,000, but the actual receipts were Rs. 6,10,000, of which the Elphinstone Estate contributed Rs. 4,15,000, the estimate being Rs. 3,65,000. From Ground, Warehouse and Shed rent, Rs. 24,000 less than estimated were actually received. From Hard Fees Rs. 13,650 were estimated but only Rs. 4,323 were received. On the other hand, from Cart Fees, Rs. 13,500 were received, for which no estimate was made, and from Railway Sidings' Revenue the sum of Rs. 31,124 were received, the estimate for which was only Rs. 20,000. The final statement of the accounts shows that there is a deficit in the year 1874-75 of Rs. 98,499-9-9 and the liabilities of the Port Trust on the capital bearing interest at 4 per cent. have been increased from Rs. 2,11,61,517 to Rs. 2,16,51,378 7-4. This increase is accounted for by the sum of Rs. 3,25,000 already referred to as a loan from Government on the 30th of March last, and by the deficit on the 31st of March 1874 of Rs. 1,64,861-7-3. The interest for 13 months on the total capital bearing interest amounts to Rs. 8,54,236-8, towards paying which the Trustees have a surplus revenue of Rs. 7,55,736 14-3, showing the deficit for the year 1874-75 of Rs. 98,499-9-9, as shown above. These figures explain the financial position of the Bombay Port Trust, and the disagreeable result comes out that there is a deficit which for the last two years has averaged Rs. 1,30,000, and which, apparently, is not likely to be very greatly diminished. The deficit on the 31st March 1874 of Rs. 1,64,861-7-3 is still standing, waiting for the orders of Government to be added to the Port Trust Capital Debt. It is not probable that the Government will and it would not indeed be prudent for the Government to allow an addition to the Capital of the Port Trust of about 1½ lacs every year, but if any further arguments were required to show the ruinous character of the Elphinstone Estate bargain, they may be found in abundance in this statement of accounts of the Trustees which has just been published.

SALE OF FEES IN THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

YESTERDAY, by order of the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Mcherjee, Johnston and Co. put up to a public auction sale, at the different markets, the right to collect fees paid by the squatters and others who deal in fruit, vegetables, fish, and articles of various kinds at the public markets of Bombay, and who pay daily fees. The fees have hitherto been collected by the market peons employed under the Superintendent of Markets, but the *expose* made in the Market Frauds case showed that the oppression practised by the peons towards the squatters was little less than any possible oppression which a contractor for these fees might be supposed to exercise towards them. Mr. Pedder therefore determined to farm the collection of the fees, as stated by him at a late meeting of the Town Council; and his intention was carried into effect yesterday by his successor, Mr. Jacomb. The right to collect the fees extends from the 1st June to 31st December 1875, that is for seven months. In 1874, the total fees collected (exclusive of the Bhooleshwur market and the fruit and vegetable division of the Erskine Road Market, the fees collected in which were not sold yesterday) amounted to Rs. 19,545; or taking the fees for seven months of the year, to Rs. 11,401. The total amount realised yesterday for collecting the fees during seven months in this year was, with the exception abovementioned, Rs. 12,575, being Rs. 1,174 more than the sum realised during the same period in 1874. It was at first intended to hold the sales of the fees of the different markets on the premises of the Arthur Crawford Market, but the arrangement was subsequently altered, and the sale connected with each particular market took place at the market itself. The acting Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Accountant, and the Superintendent of Markets were present at each sale, notice of which had been given by handbills published in English and Gujeratee. The sales were conducted in the following order:—

I. Arthur Crawford Market.—The sale was held at 10 o'clock in a room in the Superintendent's quarters, and there was a pretty large attendance of Mussulman, Parsee, and Hindoo bidders. The fees in the Beef Market, which in 1874 amounted to Rs. 1,604, and the average of which during the last three years was taken at Rs. 150 a month, were first put up. The sale commenced with Rs. 1,000, and after some bids the right to collect the fees was sold to Eduljee Hormusjee and Co., for Rs. 1,025 for the remaining seven months of 1875. The fees in the fish and mutton market amounted in 1874 to Rs. 5,644, giving Rs. 500 as the monthly average for the last three years. These were sold to the same parties for Rs. 3,950, making a total for this market of Rs. 4,975. The fees levied are as follows:—Fowl-dealers, large baskets, two annas per sitting; small baskets, one anna; milk and butter sellers, sweet-meat sellers, meat mincers, chattanwallahs, one anna each; salt-fish sellers, large, two annas per day; fresh fish sellers, one anna per basket per sitting; egg and oyster sellers, dealers in cutlery, pictures, cloth, beedee leaves, one anna each per sitting. Fees are levied in the other markets nearly on the same principle.

II. Erskine Road Fish and Mutton Market.—The fees in 1874 amounted to Rs. 10,608, giving an average of Rs. 925 per month for the last three years. They were sold to Jeevanjee Sons and Nowrojee for Rs 6,700 for the seven months of 1875. The fees in the fruit and vegetable division of this market, as above stated, were not sold. The bidders here were Mahomedans and Parsees only.

III. Bhooleshwur Fruit and Vegetable Market.—The fees levied are two pice per basket per sitting, giving a monthly average of Rs. 66 for the last three years. The bidding was very languid, and there were scarcely any bidders, those who attended at the Crawford and Erskine Road Markets having stayed away. At the average the fees for seven months would amount to Rs. 462, but as the highest bid reached Rs. 275 only, the Commissioner bought in the right to collect the fees.

IV. Fort Markets—The fees collected here in 1874 amounted to Rs. 1,689, the monthly average for the last three years being Rs. 129. There was some animation in the bidding, but the bidders were only Parsees. The right of collecting the fees was sold to Cowasjee Pestonjee for Rs. 900 for seven months.

Each contractor, we may state, will be required to conform strictly to the ordinary rules of the market, and will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the authority of the superintendent, inspectors, or police peons employed therein. Any breach of this rule will render the contractor liable to have his contract summarily terminated by the Municipal Commissioner. Any contractor proved to be collecting, or allowing to be collected, fees higher than those specified, or inducing or suffering squatters or others to pay more than the amount of such fees, will be turned out of the markets, and will forfeit all monies which he may have previously deposited with the Municipal Commissioner in respect of such contract, and he will also be liable to prosecution before a police magistrate.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY FUND.

Amounts previously acknowledged	5163
W. Gilbert, Esq (Second Donation)	50
A F S	10
J D Inverarity, Esq	20
R B S	10
M H S	50
Colonel A F Battye	30
R S	50
W Ramsay, Esq	50
M H, Ld Col	100
The Rev Archdeacon Leigh-Lyn	40
The Revd E H DuBois (Madras)	50
Cheque per C A B (Baroda)	40
Anonymous	10
P Bam, Esq	10
Lodge "Concord"	30
W Sandwith, Esq	30
Per "Times of India" Office	30
Per "Bombay Gazette" Office	30
W Watson, Esq	5
R P H	10
R T (Bhundara)	15
T M W (Dharwar)	10
W Maitment, Esq	10
J A	10
Capt W Frost (Bajkot)...	20
Capt Pemberton (Surat)...	10
J G (Cuttack)	10
Collection at Soldiers' service (Sheppoo is per Revd A Fedchampton	21
J Corrw D, Esq	20
M W	10
W to Hall, Esq	25
Captain Brebner	25
G F Remington, Esq	50
E C	50
Parsee	20
Major D B Young	50
E Jones, Esq	50
Parsee	20
E D Sassoon, Esq	25
W E Baker, Esq	20
C Carrey, Esq	30
C H Clerk, Esq	10
Captain Henry	20
H John, Esq	25
S L Macnaghten, Esq	50
J Weslall, Esq	15
Anonymous	10
F Bam, Esq	10
J Mellatt, Esq	10
Dr H W Gostling	10
G L Gibson, Esq	10
H I P Thompson, Esq	10
J A Cameron, Esq	10
R Roberts, Esq	10
Rob. Scott, Esq	10
W Weld, Esq	20
Janina	10
K	10
T K	10
A T S	10
K	10
C T Burke, Esq	5
S J J Per "Bombay Gazette"	5
Total	6969

May 20. T. B. KIRKHAM, Hon. Secy.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Blaney; Colonel Hancock; Dr. Hewlett; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. Mr. Jacomb, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was also present.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION.

Mr. Jacomb said it would be impossible for the Municipality to devote any portion of its funds towards the sum that would have to be got together in order to give His Royal Highness a fitting reception, as none of the objects for which municipal funds might be expended could possibly be held to include an outlay of this kind. It seemed to him, therefore, that the best course would be for the Town Council to recommend the Chairman of the Corporation to call a meeting of that body, at which the matter might be considered, and that at such meeting a requisition should be made to the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a meeting of the inhabitants to consider the whole question.

In connection with this subject the Chairman read the following letters from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy:—

To Captain George F. Henry, Chairman of the Town Council.

SIR.—With reference to the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Town Council, I venture to think that it is very desirable that there should be no misapprehension in the public mind, and I, therefore, address this letter to you as having myself seconded that resolution. Of course, the Act under which we work precludes the Town Council from sanctioning any expenditure of municipal money on objects other than those strictly defined by the Act. I did not understand that it was in contemplation to apply municipal funds to the object referred to in the Resolution; but I, for one, am anxious that there should be no misunderstanding. I am sure that our new Commissioner will be as careful of our funds as his worthy predecessor, and I presume that he will simply favour us with a scheme for raising the requisite funds for giving such fitting reception to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Bombay certainly should give as a proof of the loyalty and attachment of the citizens entertained towards the Heir Apparent of their most Gracious Sovereign. If it will in any way aid Mr. Jacomb in the consideration of the proposal that he will lay before the Council, I may perhaps be permitted to add that as a private citizen I shall be only too happy to do all that is in my humble power to support any scheme which he may feel disposed to place before the Council with a view to such scheme, after submission to the Council, being referred to the public.—I have, &c,

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, May 15, 1875.

The Chairman said Mr. Pedder seemed to think that the Act permitted a portion of the funds to be appropriated for such a purpose as entertaining the Prince of Wales. Taking the words "public convenience" he, for his own part, thought it was very desirable, if the law allowed, to spend some money out of the Municipal fund: it was usual for towns in England to provide money for such purposes. For instance, if the Prince of Wales went to visit Liverpool, the Corporation of Liverpool had undoubted power to use their funds for his entertainment. He himself had known the Corporation of Dublin do this. The Council, however, could of course only recommend the Corporation to give this money.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy suggested that it might be better to lay some plan before the Corporation as to how they should proceed.

The Chairman said the Corporation were bound, at least he supposed so, to present an address to the Prince of Wales. As the Corporate body of Bombay, it would rest with them to do so.

Colonel Hancock thought that whether they went to the Corporation or not, they might decide the question as to whether the public money could be used for the entertainment at once.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy said Mr. Macfarlane had once brought forward a proposal that the Municipality should contribute towards the support of the Town Band, and the Corporation had refused to give the money, and the Advocate-General had given his opinion that the Corporation had no right to give money for purposes other than those defined in the Act.

The Chairman said it was simply a question as to what "public convenience" meant.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote—I think the people would be very happy indeed to come forward with a liberal hand for an object of this kind.

Colonel Hancock—It would be much better to morealize the visit of the Prince of Wales if a public garden or something of that kind, which would be quite legitimate, as it would undoubtedly be a public convenience.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy—Would it not be better to appoint a small committee to consider this matter?

The Chairman—The Council is surely a small enough committee already.

Mr. Maclean said he thought the plan proposed by the Municipal Commissioner would be the best course to adopt, because if the Advocates General's opinion was to be followed, no money for the Town Band held good, he did not see that they had any right to give away money for this purpose. And then the Municipal Corporation here did not represent the whole city. It was not like the Corporations of Liverpool or Manchester. A great portion of the community consisted of Government servants, who contributed little to taxation. Again the Corporation did not go all over the limits of Bombay, as, for instance, in the case of the Port Trust. He thought it would be much better if the reception of the Prince of Wales came from the whole community; and it would have a better effect if there were a voluntary subscription.

Dr. Howlett—What was the cost of the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh?

The Chairman—It would be almost impossible to ascertain that.

In the course of some discussion the Secretary stated that the cost to the Municipality on that occasion had been from a lakh and 30,000 to 1½ lakhs of rupees, of which a very large sum was paid by Mr. Crawford out of his own pocket.

It was at length resolved—That in the opinion of the Council the best means of ascertaining the feeling of the inhabitants of Bombay as to the form of the reception to be given to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and of providing the funds requisite for that purpose will be for the Acting Municipal Commissioner to communicate with the Chairman of the Corporation, with a view to the holding of a special meeting of that body at which a requisition to the Sheriff can be agreed to, requesting him to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay.

THE WATER SUPPLY QUESTION AGAIN.

The Chairman said the next business was a letter from Mr. Pedder on the subject of Mr. Crawford's last letter on the water-supply question, which, however, Mr. Pedder thought it would be well not to publish.

Mr. Maclean objected to the letter being read. He did not think it was in good taste to ask the Council to read a letter in reply to a letter which had been published if it (the answer) was not to be published also.

The Chairman suggested that the Secretary should read the first paragraph of the letter in order that the Council might understand what the letter was about.

The Secretary then read the first paragraph.

Mr. Maclean said it was not right for the Commissioner to come here and reply to a letter which had been published in the papers, and of which he had taken no notice in the papers. If the Council had asked the Commissioner to do so, he could have been quite prepared for him to do so, but Mr. Crawford's letter was not on record, and there was no reason why the reply should be put on record.

Colonel Hancock said he differed entirely from Mr. Maclean. If a letter appeared in any of the papers which the Commissioner thought should be replied to, he was quite right in replying to the Council.

Dr. Hewlett thought it would be very bad taste if they did not listen to Mr. Pedder's letter. He had taken the trouble to write a letter, and they ought certainly to listen to it.

The Chairman asked the reporters not to give publicity to the letter.

Mr. Maclean—I should like to refer to the resolution about admitting reporters, to see whether we have any right to exclude them.

The Chairman—I do not propose to exclude them, but only to ask them not to report it.

The Secretary then read the resolution, which was as follows:—

"That the meetings of the Town Council be open to the press on the understanding that when matters are being discussed, the premature publication of which might in the opinion of the Council be prejudicial to the Municipality, reporters be requested to withdraw."

Mr. Maclean said that in the terms of that resolution the reporters could not be asked to withdraw. No one could say that the publication of this letter would be prejudicial to the Municipality.

Proposed by Colonel Hancock and seconded by Surgeon-Major Hewlett, "That if the letter from Mr. Pedder be read it be published until it has been further considered." Carried by a majority.

After the letter had been read,

Mr. Maclean pointed out that it would have a very bad effect if the public learnt from the report that Mr. Pedder had written a reply to Mr. Crawford, but that the contents of that reply were on no account to be divulged.

Ordered that the further consideration of the letter be deferred till next month, and that in the meantime the Executive Engineer be requested to supply the details referred to in para. 4.

Recorded copy of letter to the Chief Secretary to Government No. 276 dated 17th instant from Mr. W. G. Pedder and Mr. H. E. Jacomb, reporting that they had that day delivered over and received charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

The Council then separated.

WELLINGTON RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 15TH, 1875.

STEWARDS.—J. R. Cockerell, Esq., Lieut.-Col. C. J. Richards, H. B. Grigg, Esq., Captain Campbell Walker, Lieut.-Col. Cookes, R. H. A., Major Barton, Major Pigott. Honorary Secretary. J. H. Irvine Judge: Lieut.-Col. Cookes. Starter: Major Pigott. Clerk of the Scales: Lieut.-Col. Richards.

FIRST RACE.—The Ootacamund Purse of Rs. 400. Given by the Merchants, &c., of Ootacamund. A Handicap for all English and Colonial Horses. Forced for winners of the Meeting (Steeplechase, Galloway and Pony Races, and Corinthian Stakes excepted) at Rs. 40 for each horse declared to start. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Dunb.r's	b w c Trumpeter ...	8 0	Thorp 1
Mysore Confederates' ...	br w f The Bird	8 5	 2
Mr Covey's	b w g Hunter	8 5	Visall 3
Mr Neel's	c w g Fireman	9 7	Coenar 0
Mysore Confederates' ...	r w g Vedette	9 5	 0

SECOND RACE.—The Welcome Stakes of Rs. 400. Given by the Merchants of Coonoor and Wellington. A Handicap. For all Arab and C. B. horses. Terms, &c., as in Ootacamund Purse.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Ali Asker's	w a h Hadjee	9 7	 1
Mr Pilgrim's	b a h Mischief	8 2	Vinall 2
Mr Merry's	b a h Banting	9 0	 3
Mysore Confederates' ...	g a h Saracen	8 2	Coenar 0
Mr Covey's	g a h Dhanbadhur ...	7 10	 0
Mr Miller's	g a h Bashi Bazook.	7 10	 0
Mysore Confederates' ...	b a h Chieftain	10 7	Tyrrell .....

THIRD RACE.—The Galloway and Pony Handicap, Rs 300. ¾ mile. Forced for Winners of the Galloway at Rs. 30 and Pony Race at Rs. 20 for each race won; free to losers, with Rs. 30 for those declared to start.

	st. lbs.		
Mr Covey's	b a h Shah Allum ...	8 12	Vinall 1
Captain Malet's	g a h Star	9 0	Ocmar 2
Mr Murray's	g cb p Snider	7 0	Sambo 3

FOURTH RACE.—The Diana Plate. A Gold Bracelet value Rs. 200. For all horses nominated for Ladies then on the Hills. Weight for age raised 2 stone. 2 mile. G. R. Entrance Rs. 50 to go to the Fund.

Mr Covey's	b w m Rosebud	for Miss Holmes 1
Mysore Confederates' ..	b w g Red Deer	" Mrs Pearse... 2
Major Rawlins'	b w g Phillip	" " Rawlins... 3

PROSPECTUS OF THE JACOBABAD RACES, 1875-76.

STEWARDS.—W. Foxton, Esq., Captain F. Humfrey Captain E. Reynolds, Captain G. B. Simpson, Captain H. C. Seton, and Captain A. M. Hogg, and C. Lucas, Esq. H. C. Hogg, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Jacobabad Derby."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maiden Horses. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra; twice or oftener, 12 lbs. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 25 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Frontier Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for all horses declared to start. For all horses weight for age and class raised 3 stone, and no fraction. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice, 10 lbs; oftener, 1 stone. Two miles.

Nomination on the 1st August	Rs. 20
" " 1st October	" 35
" " 1st December	" 50

to close and name on 1st December.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses running on the 1st day. R. C. Entrance R

INDIAN COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

(Manchester Gardian, April 27.)

SOME very interesting observations upon Indian commerce and finance were made yesterday by Mr. Watson, of Bombay, at the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Referring to the slowness with which the consumption of British cotton fabrics had increased since 1856, he drew attention to the fact that this diminished rate of growth had occurred in the face of an enormous addition to the railway system of the country, and therefore to the means of distribution. From returns made by the railway companies which carried merchandise inland from Bombay it appeared that a large proportion of the goods now forwarded up country from that port were consumed in regions that could not be reached 16 or 18 years ago, but that the quantity distributed in the districts nearer to Bombay had actually decreased. Mr. Watson did not assign any reason for this remarkable falling off; but we shall probably not be far wrong in venturing to attribute it to the increased supplies of protected manufactures drawn from the Bombay mills. Turning to questions of finance, Mr. Watson urged with much earnestness a policy of retrenchment in the expenditure, in view of the absence of natural elasticity in the Indian revenue, of the objectionable nature of many of the existing taxes, and of the difficulty of finding new sources of income. He brought forward a new and very weighty argument against the imposition of an income tax in India, showing, on the authority of a distinguished revenue officer in India, that it was impossible to collect it without gross and systematic oppression on the tax collectors. Mr. Watson, true to his policy of economy in Indian finance, recommends reduced expenditure in public works, partly on the ground that the Public Works Department is wastefully managed, and partly on the principle laid down by the English free-trade leaders that the State should leave as large an amount of wealth as possible to fructify in the hands of the people, who could use it to the best advantage. But is there not an essential difference between the character of the two peoples in this respect? In England private enterprise may be trusted to undertake the most gigantic works which afford a reasonable prospect of profit. In India private enterprise can do little and everything must be done by Government. The choice, therefore, seems to lie between wasteful expenditure upon public works—if Government expenditure must be wasteful, which we are not bound to assume—and doing nothing. The true line to take seems to us to be rather that pointed out by Lord Salisbury, to give the preference to such undertakings as promise to be most largely and immediately remunerative. Mr. Watson speaks with some authority, for, besides being a merchant of ripe experience in India, he is president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and had for many years been a close student of Indian politics and finance.

Mr. Watson (president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) said that a few days ago he had the pleasure of listening to a distinguished Indian statesman, who, in a review of the growth of the trade of the country, went back to 1849. He (Mr. Watson) thought that he might as well have gone back to the days of the deluge. (Laughter.) To draw a proper comparison they ought in his opinion to go back to the time immediately preceding the American war, because the cotton trade was then in its normal condition. Our exports of cotton yarns and goods to India were then £12,000,000 had now increased, in round numbers, to £16,000,000. The American war created for eight or ten years a complete revolution in the whole of the trade, but the increase during the last seventeen or eighteen years had been rather less than 2 per cent. per annum. He did not think that that was a satisfactory increase. He believed it would be found that the increase of trade during those years with France, Africa, Egypt, and a great many other old countries had been very much greater. In 1857, 1858, and 1859 there were scarcely any railways open at all in India. There were only 500 or 600 miles of railways, but now there were 5,000 or 6,000 miles, and the people were very much richer. Speaking from his own observation he believed that not only had the trade not increased as it ought to have done, but in the districts lying round Bombay it had actually decreased. Very interesting returns were published by the railway companies of Bombay, and they showed exactly where all the goods went. In round numbers 130,000 packages of goods and yarns came into the port every year, of which about 50,000 were forwarded by railway and the other by boats, either to the coast of Africa or up and down the coast of India in various directions. Out of the 50,000 that went by railway 15,000 went more than 800 miles from Bombay. They were carried into the North-west and into the Punjab—places where 16 or 18 years ago, English goods could not have gone. Trade, therefore, with the Bombay district, must have decreased, and decreased in the face of a large and growing wealth on the part of the people. He thought that the subject of taking off the duties was one which they should press on as earnestly as they possibly could. They did what they could in Bombay but in India men perhaps had not so much energy as they had at home, and they were too much engaged in their own affairs. The consequence was that the proposition got very little support in Calcutta, and scarcely any support at all in Madras. As to the question of irrigation and railways, he thought, looking from an English point of view, that too much money could not be spent on these works. The difference between spending money in England and in India was very great. Here, when it was spent upon such matters, it was the result of private enterprise and energy: but what they had to do in India was to spend the taxpayer's money. He had the greatest possible respect for Sir Arthur Cotten and other men who thought with him, but it was a most extraordinary thing that when these men saw such splendid profits and such great advantages to be done for the country, they could move neither hand nor foot till Government put their hands into the taxpayers' pockets for the money. He was not standing there to say that Government was to do nothing; but he read the Marquis of Salisbury's speech with great satisfaction, for it showed him this, that he considered he was the trustee of the poor taxpayers of India and that unless any ground were shown that taxation could be well and remuneratively laid out he would not consent to go on spending indefinitely because a great and glowing scheme was put before him on paper.—(Hear, hear.) He would say nothing about free trade, for he was a free-trader who might be called fanatical, but, if he understood anything of free trade, it meant that capital and energy were better directed and more profitably employed if employed by private individuals than under the direction of Government.—(Hear, hear.) That he thought, went to the very root of free trade; and though it was possible that in India Government might do more than they would in this country, still it was a dangerous principle to push too far—the principle, he meant of laying out the taxpayers' money rather than allowing it to remain and fructify in its own hands. As a stranger he did not wish to enter into a criticism as to what Manchester had been doing, but for the last fifteen or twenty years he had been an observer of politics, especially of English politics, and he must say that in the main he had regretted that Manchester should have so often come forward urging the Government to spend money even upon what were called reproductive schemes. If they had seen as much as he had seen of Government expenditure in India perhaps they would be more cautious. The Public Works Department was a very evil throughout the country and fully deserved the name which it got in India as "The Public Waste Department." He knew from his own knowledge that many irrigation works had been opened up in the district near Bombay that did not pay the expense of being kept open. Three millions of money had been spent in Bombay harbour in building something in the place of docks, but the ships had still to lie in the open stream. When Government found themselves in a mess and saw that docks were required, they were very much in the position of a man who had laid out £3,000,000 upon stage coaches when railways came into use. They fell back upon a scheme which had been in use with great effect of late years. They fell back upon a representative institution, or rather a sham representative institution, such as could be got in India. They found it would be very convenient to have a Dock Board upon which to hang this weight of debt, and upon whom the odium of raising taxation should be fixed. He had listened with great pleasure to Mr. Mason's observations but the point which he wished Manchester to take up was the excessive and extravagant expenditure of the Indian Government. Unless they did that it would be of no use picking out particular taxes and finding fault with them. There was no tax on the face of the earth that they could not find fault with, except the land tax, which Mr. Mason wished to increase. He could not agree with Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Lord in specially admiring the income tax. He thought it would be a great pity if the tax were revived. It was not a question of a rich man's tax at all, as it was in this country. If it stopped at incomes of £100 or £150 per year there might be no particular objection to it, but it would be worthless almost to the Government; but when it was brought down to incomes of £29 or £30 per year it became a poor man's tax. He (Mr. Watson) remembered that his cook, who was not a French cook either had to pay the income tax.—(laughter)—and he had seen a poor fisherman in the Commissioners' Office begging to be released from the tax. There was also another objection to the tax. It was stated by a very distinguished public servant in India—a man who had spent his whole life in the revenue department and who was a member of the Governor-General's Council—that for every rupee that was collected for Government another rupee went into the hands of the collectors. From his (Mr Watson's) own knowledge, he should rather say that there was an under-statement of the truth. In Bombay, the municipality took possession of a very handsome market and policemen were appointed to see that everything was done correctly, and that no unwholesome food was brought in. This went on for a dozen years, and only the other day it was discovered that these men had been levying a tax upon everybody that came into the market. They kept a Regular set of books. They had a paid accountant, and they divided the money thus obtained at the end of every month. In a country like India, the income tax was an exceedingly dangerous instrument. The natives of India would rather pay 10 rupees indirectly than one directly. With regard to the salt-tax, he thought it was very objectionable, but unless they were going to reduce the expenditure how could they take it off. It was a tax that would not pay if collected in small quantities, and unless it was made very heavy it would not be worth collecting at all. Before the outbreak of the mutiny the whole expenditure of British India amounted to about £30,000,000, and the income was about the same; but now the expenditure and the income respectively were over £50,000,000. In England the expenses and the income had increased by about £20,000,000, but a very important distinction was to be drawn between the two, for while this country drew a larger revenue many taxes had been abolished, and others had been greatly reduced. It had been otherwise, to be regretted to say, with regard to Indian expenditure. The money had been obtained almost entirely by new or increased taxation, and he made bold to say that the natural growth of the revenue had not been three millions sterling. Every tax had been increased—the salt tax, the opium tax—and many new taxes had been put on. Government had wracked its brains in finding taxes to impose. He confessed he did not see his way to putting on any further objectionable taxation, or to reducing the salt or any other tax unless they could manage to make the Indian Government reduce their expenditure. There was no representative institution and very little public opinion in India, and as long as Government had got money it would be pretty sure to spend it. The Government was entirely in the hands of Government officials, and whenever these officials came down to Lancashire, or wherever they proposed a great scheme for the development of the resources of India, they might depend upon it that it came to the one thing of Government spending more money. It was a very good object, but the American writers said, "It is a degree monotonous." When he first went to India he amused himself by writing to the papers and taking an interest in Indian finance and other questions, but for the last 15 years there had been such a steady increase of taxation and such a steady increase of expenditure, that he had felt the subject almost too sad to talk about or write about. He believed that when they wished to give strength and stability to the English Government when they wished to develope the resources of the country, or to add to the wealth and happiness of the people, the best way was to make their yoke easy and the burden of their taxation light.—(Applause.)

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	Cash Prices Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, Superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	..
AMONTILLADO, fine.....	32 0	..
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	..
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale.....	32 0	..
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured, Dessert Wine..	28 0	..
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	36 0	..
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	..
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use.....	22 0	..
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	16 0	..
AMBRELLA	16 0	..
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32 0	..

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, Tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs. 32	0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ...	27	0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18	0	...

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles,

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

NOTICES.

UMBALLA ENGLISH DERBY, PARI MUTUEL, 1875.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the Derby.

„ 2, 3.

Close at noon (gun fire,) 26th May 1875. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on application. Please write legibly.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 3RD BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

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—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every commodity, such as Provisions, Groceries, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

CUSTOM ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or References for Payment in Bombay.

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Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapements warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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ESTABLISHED 1751.

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MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern.....6s. 2d. per oz.

Ditto ditto Queen's do. .....8s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ r. d.
12 Table Spoons.....	40 ozs. at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „ at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons.....	12 „ at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „ at	9 6	3 5 0
1 Sauce ditto	13 „ at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons	..	....	2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs.....